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VOL. XVIII.
SCHENCK'S SINECURE.
SECRETARY BAYARD ABOLISHES AN OFFICE.
The Famous Poker Player Ousted-General Longstreet Trying to Get a Settlement of His Account Against the Government - The Compromise Decision, Etc., Etc.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—[Special.]—Secretary Bayard has removed General Schenck, the famous poker player, from office of the editor of public laws, which is a \$3,000 sinecure. President Arthur appointed Schenck to this position three years ago, mainly because Schenck's friends represented him as being pious. Secretary Bayard intimates that he will leave the place vacant. Schenck is practicing law here, and is reported to have bagged a \$30,000 fee recently.
GENERAL LONGSTREET.
General Longstreet spent several hours today in the office of Comptroller Darham trying to induce a settlement of his accounts. The comptroller stands on his original position, that until Longstreet pays his deputies twenty-three hundred dollars, which he owes him, he cannot receive the twelve thousand dollars which the government owes him. Longstreet wants him brought against him on the idea that it would result in the government paying him the balance due, but the comptroller says that it would not have that effect and that the only way for Longstreet to get his money is the one already suggested to him. Longstreet has telegraphed for O. E. Mitchell, of Atlanta, who was his chief deputy, to come to Washington and assist him in the effort to secure a settlement.
F. H. R.
THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE.
Senator Brown Takes the Floor on the Pending Question.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—The chair laid before the senate the resolutions of the legislature of Virginia protesting against the proposition to place foreign iron ores on the free list. Referred.
The committee on finance has voted to report favorably upon the nominations of a number of internal revenue collectors, whose predecessors were suspended, and is likely to report all nominations before it within a few days. A mutual understanding between the committee and secretary of the treasury has been reached, covering all suspensions from the nominations to offices which have no fixed terms. The nature of the arrangement is not made public, but a considerable number of letters have recently been sent by the secretary to the committee on finance, and a considerable number of inquiries and correspondence is still in progress. This arrangement covers all nominations before the finance committee. The interstate commerce bill was made the special order for March 19, and the bankruptcy bill for March 21.
The senate passed, without debate, the bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation and its general, economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with purporting, crime, social vice, public health and the general welfare of the people. The bill provides that the commissioners shall be appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, and that all the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibition, and that they shall serve without salary.
The senate also passed, without debate, the bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, and their effects on the human system. The bill applies to schools in all territories and the District of Columbia, and to military and naval academies, and the Indian schools.
At 2 o'clock the senate resumed its session. Secretary Garfield came up. Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment to the resolutions of the following:
"And in all suits for removal the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the senate."
Mr. Sewell, occupying the chair, remarked: "The amendment will be printed and lie over."
Mr. Brown then took the floor in opposition to the report of the majority of the committee. Mr. Brown said it seemed to him that there was but a single question at issue between the president and the majority of the senate. That question was, whether the president without the advice and consent of the senate the power to remove a federal officer when, in his opinion, public interest required such removal? This was practically a legal question, and it was, in his opinion, the supreme law. If it conferred the power of removal on the president alone, that settled the question, no matter how many acts of congress might have been passed in violation of the constitution. If the constitution did not, itself, directly confer the power, but conferred it upon congress the power to legislate upon that question, then we must look to the acts of congress in determining the power of the president in removals, whether with or without the consent of the senate. Let us examine the constitution.
Mr. Brown then read the constitution, sections relating to the executive power, to show that the president possessed the whole of that power except as to particulars in which the constitution specifically qualified him, and that the appointing power of the president as to certain officers, by requiring the advice and consent of the senate to their appointments. But placed no such qualification on his power of removal. After an examination of the constitution to establish these points, Mr. Brown took up the question of contemporary construction and precedents established by practice of the government, beginning with the year 1789. He quoted the declarations of distinguished members of the first congress on a question involving substantially the same question involved here. In that debate, Mr. Madison declared:
"It is said that it comports with the nature of things, that those who appointed should have the power to remove, but I do not conceive that this sentiment is warranted by the constitution."
Mr. Madison had also said:
"If you say an officer shall not be displaced but by and with the advice of the senate, the president is no longer answerable for the conduct of that officer."
Mr. Brown cited a number of extracts from the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall and from Judge Story's work on the constitution and the opinions of attorneys general, to prove that the responsibility of the president was not to the senate, but to the people in case of removals from office. "We have there," he said, "the concurrent testimony of our most distinguished commentators, judges and presidents, and a number of most distinguished republican statesmen, as well as the unbroken practice of the government through all administrations from 1789 to 1867, that the president had the power, without consulting the senate, to remove federal officers, whether civil or military. So much of the constitutional construction on the question for the first three quarters of the century of the republic. Unfortunately at the end of that period, two sections of the country became engaged in civil war. At the end of that struggle, the dominant party in congress at the time when passion and prejudice were at the highest, found in the chair of the president (Andrew Johnson) elected by them as vice-president, who had been a democrat all his life, and had been put upon the republican ticket because of having been a consistent union man. The feeling of antagonism between President Johnson and the republican majority of the senate became intensified, and they determined, in order better to serve their party purposes, to hedge him

in so that he should not exercise the powers that for three-fourths of a century had been exercised by the president. Congress then, in 1867, passed the tenure of office law. Mr. Brown recited at length sections of the law, showing that it required the president to give to the senate, among other things, the evidence and reasons for suspending any officers during a recess of the senate. He stated that when passion had in some measure subsided, that the section was modified in 1869, under the administration of President Grant, so as, among other things, to dispense with the statement of reasons. If the law of 1867, he said, was a law today and was in accordance with the constitution, there was no doubt that the senate could require the president to give to the senate the evidence and reasons for his removal of an officer. But the modification of the law made in 1869 did not require the president to state the evidence or reasons, and so far as removal was concerned, it put the law back to where it stood before the act of 1867 was passed and where the constitution had placed the matter. It empowered the president, in his discretion, without producing any evidence or giving any reason, or sending to the senate any papers to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, except judges of the courts, until the end of the next session of the senate.
Mr. Brown then took up a number of cases cited in the report of the majority of the committee, and after analyzing them, he said that the points involved were not similar to the point in question and that the cases therefore afforded no support for the argument attempted to be based on them. He continued:
The question of the jurisdiction of the question of suspension or removal of officers, in attempting to exercise any such jurisdiction, the senate has no authority to confer upon itself by the constitution or the laws. It had no more right to demand of the president evidence on which he had made mistakes or on which he had acted in demand of the supreme court reasons for his decisions, or to demand of the house of representatives reasons for passing a particular bill, had no more power over the subject than the president has to ask the senate for reasons for rejecting a nomination. The attempt was a naked, bold usurpation on the part of the senate.
Mr. Brown mentioned that the tenure of office law, which he termed "an absurd law," was in palpable violation of the constitution. It attempted, without authority, to limit a legitimate power which the constitution conferred on the president in making appointments from office. In conclusion Mr. Brown said:
"The people of this country constitute a high court of appeals and it is the judgment of that court, and that the people have failed to use it with sufficient energy. If there is any charge against him in the popular mind it is an abuse of commission, but a charge of omission—not that he has made mistakes or on which he has acted, but that his mistake has been that he omitted to do what the people expect him to do."
When the people of the United States called the president to the high and responsible position he has filled, and placed in his hands the power of the executive power of this government, they expected, in carrying out this policy, that he would be in office and retain in office only the persons of ability and integrity, who concur in his judgment, and that he would exercise the power of his office in carrying out this policy. It was not the intention of people that all the executive offices of our government should be filled with political spies, plotting how they can overthrow the administration, and sympathizing more with those who are outside the hall of power, than they do with the president and his friends, who are attempting to sustain his policy, which is intended to advance the best interests of the country. Let the president exercise the power conferred on him by the people, and let him remove from office those who are not in accord with his administration, and let him add to his policy and fill his places with honest, capable men, who are in accord with the administration, and who are in accord with the people, and who are in accord with the principles of the democracy and the honest belief of the people. Let the president exercise the power conferred on him by the people, and let him remove from office those who are not in accord with his administration, and let him add to his policy and fill his places with honest, capable men, who are in accord with the administration, and who are in accord with the people, and who are in accord with the principles of the democracy and the honest belief of the people.
Mr. Spooner said he would make no attempt to disguise the fact, or to apologize for it, that the fortunes of the republican party were very dear to him. He would not attempt to deny he wished that that party might, here or elsewhere, reap every fair, part of the harvest which might be taken from blunders and shortcomings, if any such there were, of this administration. "But I trust," continued Mr. Spooner, "that I do not forget, and shall not forget, that I am a senator of the United States, as well as a republican, and that as a senator my first duty is always to the people, and that I have no right to take action here to advance party interests, which would be harmful to the country, and which would be harmful to the people. I deny for myself, and I have authority to deny for every senator upon this side of the chamber, the statement so often made by the other side that we desire to be willing, even, to harass, hamper, or embarrass the president in the proper exercise of the executive functions. Such a motive would be unworthy, and it ought not to be so lightly imputed. The principle involved in the question before the senate was to his mind far above the question as to who should be removed, and he did not hold an office, involved principles essential to the orderly conduct of this government."
Mr. Spooner, after reading the senate resolution calling for the papers in the Dusk case, and the attorney-general's reply to it, characterized the attorney-general's letter as the most remarkable response ever coming from an executive officer to a legislative body. The attorney-general had denied the existence of the papers called for, but contended that the papers were private papers, and said, substantially, that as the papers were called for by the senate for special purposes, namely, to be considered in connection with the suspension of the president, the senate was not entitled to them. This, Mr. Spooner held to be a substitution of the one-man power for the government, as it was intended to be. Mr. Spooner then took up the question from a legal point of view, and quoted from the constitution and the tenure of office act to show that the power of removal, as well as of appointment, was in the president, and that what was in his sole discretion as to absolute was the power of suspension during the recess of the senate. One source of much confusion in this debate, Mr. Spooner said, was the confounding by democratic senators of suspensions with removals. Suspension did not mean removal. It was a very different thing. To suspend an officer was to cause a temporary cessation of his functions, to remove caused a permanent cessation. A suspended officer was not a removed officer for if the senate failed to confirm his successor, the suspended man returned to office. The supreme court had so decided.
Mr. Spooner read from decisions of courts to show this. The president had declined to furnish the papers called for, and he said that they would enable the senate to see the reasons for the suspension; they would enable us to see that he had exercised the power of suspension, and that he was not guilty of removal. No power could be so dangerous to the republic as the power thus asserted by the president that the papers relating to public business on the files of the government were his private papers, and that he had a right to remove from the files buried in the cellars of the white house or carted off to Buffalo, if he choose, merely because he had used them in exercising his power of suspension. If the mere removal of the president acted on the papers, made them his private property and shut out the light of investigation from all public offices in the country then it rested with any chief executive to lock the door upon the house and senate and defeat all investigation.
Mr. Spooner did not mean to imply that President Cleveland would abuse that power.

It was not part of his argument to impeach the good faith of the president, but he warned the democratic side of the chamber that they were not to be treated with respect for a day. The issue was one that would outlive us.
As to the tenure of office law, Mr. Spooner criticized the president's expression, "innocent desecration." This term always provoked a smile, Mr. Spooner said, "but there was nothing to smile at. This was a government of law, and he was sorry the chief executive of the republic should have used such words of any law that stood on the statute books. It was a dangerous time when the president of the United States, with an oath registered in Heaven to take care that the laws should be faithfully executed, should send a message to the senate saying that the statute has fallen into harmless disuse, though the statute remained on the books. If ever there was a time when there was a need of respect for the law, it was now, and many statesmen, thoughtful men were turning blanch faces to the future. How could a people be expected to yield cheerful obedience to statutes when the first citizen of the republic—himself charged with their execution—was heard asserting that a statute could harmlessly fall into disuse? But," Mr. Spooner said, "the president did not say that the statute had fallen into disuse, but he said that the statute had been better than his words, for he had sent in a large number of nominations to take the places of officers suspended by him under the authority of the very act to which reference had just been made."
At 5 o'clock, Mr. Spooner still having the floor, the senate went into executive session, and in about half an hour, on the doors being reopened, adjourned until tomorrow.
CONFIRMATIONS.
The senate today confirmed a long list of nominations to office. The most important was that of Brigadier-General Terry to be chief of the bureau of military affairs. John S. Finley was confirmed as postmaster of Holly Springs, Miss.
IN THE HOUSE.
Presentation of Committee Reports.—The Industrial Appropriation Bill of 1890, Mr. Negley of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to put upon its passage a bill to reimburse the National Home for disabled soldiers, and a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, of the Exchange National bank of Norfolk.
Before the title of the bill was read, Mr. Negley asked unanimous consent to withdraw the bill, and the following committee reports were presented:
By Mr. Harris, Georgia, from the committee on ways and means, authorizing the establishment of export tobacco manufacturers, and for drawback on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco. Referred to committee of the whole.
By Mr. Negley of Massachusetts, from the committee on judiciary, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Placed on the house calendar.
At the expiration of the morning hour the house adjourned until tomorrow.
The consideration of the bill dragged drearily along, no amendments of any importance being offered. All good ideas were usually ruled out on points of order, after a long and uninteresting discussion.
After finishing 42 of 48 pages of the bill, the morning rose, and the house, at 5:55 adjourned.
THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION.
Dr. Rogers Still on the Stand—His Opinion of Garfield.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—When the telephone investigating committee resumed its labors at noon today, Dr. Rogers was further examined. Recurring to the conversation held with Mr. Young in his room about the government's plan to buy a stock in the Western New York stock market, while Ranney lived in Massachusetts.
Did you tell your associates about your sale on the other side that we desired to buy "Pan-Electric telephone stock," inquired Dr. Rogers.
"I did not conceal anything," replied the witness, "whatever I did was done on the honestest. But that was my private business."
Witnesses From the Stand.—The first witness, Mr. Rogers, said that he did not get the position, and had afterwards applied for a regular play stock to that written to Attorney-General Garland about it. Looney had also seen the attorney general in furtherance of the application.
According to the subject of the government suit, witness said that he did not know until the last meeting of the board that Van Bunt-huyzen had made an application to Attorney-General (Garfield) to be considered in addition to the application made by witness.
Mr. Oates inquired as to the present feeling between the attorney general and witness.
He replied: "I expect he is friendly to me. I would not say that I am a friend of his, but I don't feel unfriendly. I think he has acted very badly toward me."
Oates—You mean because he would not give you the appointment?
Witness—From that and some other things. I have no malice against Garland, but I think that when he had a chance to be generous he acted meanly.
Witness corroborated his son's statement that no money had been received for those published letters. In answer to Hanback witness said he knew of no legislation sought to be procured to further his son's inventions. There was a small matter—some bill in connection with an underground wire that Colonel Young had spoken of. He said that Secretary Garfield had been requested to endorse his application for a patent for a wire.
The senator had written a letter requesting his appointment to some position in the department of justice. He did not charge Garfield with his failure, but he disapproved of "just as you would if you asked for something at the white house and did not get it," said the witness to Hale.
Was it not the reason that you did not get the position that you published papers? inquired Hale.
"No," No! exclaimed the witness vehemently, as he struck the table with his palm. "I would not have published anything if I had not felt that Garfield had been deaf or at Hominy hill. They were published to vindicate my son and myself!"
Attacks Against France.
BERLIN, March 18.—The National Zeitung and other papers contain similar articles to that of the Post yesterday attacking France. The political circles it is feared that DeFreterre will be powerless to oppose the desire of partisans for revenge.

THE STRIKE OFF.
THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC AT WORK AGAIN.
The United States Court Selected an Arbitrator Between the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the Knights of Labor, and will allow the court to arbitrate on the Hall matter.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—A special from Marshall, Texas, received early this morning, says the receivers of the Texas and Pacific have granted a conference with the Knights of Labor, and will allow the court to arbitrate on the Hall matter.
NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The strike on this end of the Texas and Pacific railroad virtually ended this evening, and trains now running out as usual. A committee of the Knights of Labor waited upon Receiver Sheldon today and had a conference in which both sides agreed that the case of Hall, the company's employee at Marshall, Tex., who was discharged after being subjected to the cause of the strike, should be submitted to the United States court for arbitration. Governor Sheldon furnished two of the committee with passes to Marshall that they might see Hall and find out if he was willing to agree to this arrangement. In the meantime, the strikers resumed work. It is believed Hall will submit to the decision of the court, and that the trouble is to be thus ended finally.
General Sheldon said, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, that he considered the strike on a fair way to its end. The receivers, he said, will not arbitrate, but if Hall submits his case to the United States court, and the judge should decide that Hall was discharged without sufficient cause, then the receivers will reinstate him. If, on the other hand, the court will not return to work, then the company will proceed, with the protection of the court, to carry on its business. If the strikers will submit to the judge's decision—if it should be adverse to them—then of course the strike will end. All trains, both passenger and freight, on this division of the Texas and Pacific railroad are now running on their regular time.
TEXAS SHOWS FILLING UP.
MARSHALL, Texas, March 18.—The master mechanic in charge of the Texas Pacific company's shops and yards here, reports that 108 men are now employed in the yards and about twenty in the machine department, and others are reported on their way seeking employment.
BRIDGE BURNING IN TEXAS.
MARSHALL, Tex., March 18.—A passenger train from St. Louis and one from the west were to meet here at four o'clock this afternoon. The St. Louis train arrived and the passenger train was immediately stopped, and it having left Hallville, thirteen miles out, on time. Ten minutes after four o'clock a telegram was received stating that bridge No. seven miles west of this place was burned down, and that the bridge was a wreck. A wrecking train loaded with bridge timbers, bridgemen, bloodhounds and United States marshals left immediately for the scene of conflagration. All good citizens denounce such acts as infamous and diabolical in the extreme. One noticeable feature of the affair is that the same engineer, Hank Wilder, who was in charge of the train which burned down the bridge, is now in charge of the train which is to replace the one which was burned. Marshall reports offers \$10,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties implicated in the burning of the bridge. He says he will have sixty more deputies here tomorrow and will run the road if he has to place one at every bridge.
EXTENDING THE ORDER.
LITTLE ROCK, March 18.—Today Chancellor Carroll extended the restraining order recently issued forbidding persons originally mentioned from interfering with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad property in Pulaski county to the eighteen counties through which the main line runs.
POWDERY IN KANSAS CITY.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city today from the east. Delegates from five district assemblies, including the No. 101 are also here, and a conference between them to be held today is expected to result in some decisive action, either towards a settlement of the strike or ordering out the knights on other roads. All efforts of reporters to interview Powderly have as yet been unavailing.
THE STREET CAR MEN.
COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—The street cars on account of the late came out this morning, pending the conference for a settlement of wages, which has been in progress for two days. The consolidated company last night agreed on an increase of wages from five to twenty cents, which was not accepted. The employees asked an increase of from twenty-five to sixty cents per day, and forty minutes for meals.
THE ENGINEERS' PREDICAMENT.
CHICAGO, March 18.—A special dispatch from St. Louis, referring to the stand taken by the locomotive engineers on the Missouri Pacific system, says the engineers are ardent sympathizers with the men on the strike, and the most positive orders have caused them to take out their runs up to this time. It is alleged that there are about forty strange engineers here ready to go upon the engines should the men desert them, and it is asserted by some of the members of the Locomotive Engineer Brotherhood, that these men have been sent by Mr. Arthur himself to replace the strikers, and that they are to take the place of the strikers and run the cars. A gray-haired engineer said: "We are between two fires, we may as well look for jobs elsewhere now, as if we stand with the strikers. Such runners will take our places, and if we don't stand with the strikers, they themselves can relieve us from the road. We are ordered to run our engines, and in doing so we are losing the greatest opportunity we ever had. We hold the key to the situation and everybody knows it, and if we were free to act with the men on strike that action would cause a settlement in a short time. But, no, Mr. Arthur in his zeal to divorce us completely from all other organizations, has even forced us to antagonize our brethren, not one out of five of whom could take our places tomorrow, and do our work, if they felt so inclined."
A LABOR SPLIT THREATENED.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—The trouble which has broken out between the cigar-makers international union and the Knights of Labor, over the introduction of a new label in opposition to the international label, bids fair to result in a serious rupture, which may cause a formidable split in labor ranks. The trouble here commenced recently with the Knights of Labor organization of an assembly of cigar makers, to whom were promised the Knights of Labor label. A protest against this action of organizers, sent out of the order by resolutions of their union, if this attempt to override their label is not abandoned. It is also said that other trade unions have supported the cigar makers' action, and that it is impossible for a large body like the knights to decide on questions affecting each craft, and that such things should be left to the unions to perfect, and that the province of the knights is to regulate matters affecting the welfare of labor in general and not in particular. The union men say if the knights insist on interfering by introducing another label it

will seriously complicate matters, to the damage of labor generally and the cigar-makers particularly.
IRON WORKS SHUT DOWN.
PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A. & P. Roberts & Co., of Pencoed iron works, in notice to their striking employees, say that upon careful consideration they believe it impossible to bid upon work in present unsettled condition of affairs, and therefore, having no order of any magnitude, they regret to announce the closing of the entire works until further notice.
WASHINGTON WAIFS.
The Ways and Means Committee—Baracks for Pensacola.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Call today introduced in the senate a bill to provide for the erection of a building for marine barracks at the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida.
The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, for the establishment of a committee of experts to examine the condition of the navy yard at Pensacola, and reported favorably to the house from the ways and means committee today extends to these factories the provisions of law exempting from taxation articles used in the manufacture of cosmetics, medicines, cordials, etc., and allows a drawback on imported sugar and molasses used in such factories. It also provides that exports of manufactured tobacco produced in export tobacco manufacturing shall be entitled to a drawback of ninety per centum of the duty paid upon such imported articles as are actually used in the manufacture of such exported tobacco.
Mr. Harris, in his report to the house recommending the passage of the bill, says that at the present time more than ten million pounds of manufactured tobacco per annum are exported from this country. It also appears, the report says, that in this manufacture large quantities of sugar, licorice, as licorice paste, rum, alcohol and other articles are used upon which customs duties or internal revenue taxes are levied and collected by the United States. These duties and taxes add so materially to the cost of manufacture that American manufacturers find themselves at a great disadvantage in foreign markets in competition with the manufacturers of other countries who are relieved from such duties and taxes. The committee, he therefore reached the conclusion that it will be wise to relieve American manufactured tobacco exported to foreign countries from this burden, as a means of stimulating and increasing our foreign trade in this important article of manufacture. Extracts are appended from the report of the secretary of the treasury favoring the general bill and saying that such there seems to be no obstacle in the way of its execution.
The ways and means committee today, considering the Morrison tariff bill, adopted a substitute changing the phraseology of the provision in the bill subjecting wooden articles, placed on the free list, to an import duty when the country from which they are imported levies an export duty. It reads as follows:
"Provided, that if any export duty is levied upon the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, by the country from which they are imported, such articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law."
It was stated that the committee was intended to cause the relaxation of the export duty now levied upon Canadian logs sent into the United States. The free list was then amended, beginning with salt in packages and bulk, and running through hemp, manilla, jute, butts, linn, sisal grass, iron ore, sulphur ore, copper ore, chromate of iron, crude mineral oil, specially emulsified, cod, shark and shark's head and fins. At Indian corn, however, some discussion arose, and finally that article, together with cats and hay, were stricken off the free list. The democratic members stated there was no party division on the motions to strike off these articles. The committee was only carrying out its policy of formulating a list of democratic members of the free list in the house. The remainder of the free list was then accepted as it stands in the bill, and the committee will begin the consideration of the tariff articles at the next meeting.
The senate commerce committee have added Frye and Kenna to the sub-committee having in charge Eds' ship railway bill. Both of these are understood to be opponents of the bill. The committee also have added a sub-committee—Cramer, Cameron and Coker—are understood to favor it. Coker is a substitute for Vest, who is absent.

THE SENATE'S FIGHT.
Mr. Blaine Reported as Being in Sympathy With the President.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—There have been rumors current about Washington that Mr. Blaine was using his influence to defeat the purposes of the republican caucus and cripple Edmunds in the fight with the president. These reports are founded upon the paragraphs in Blaine's book which were read by Mr. Kenna the other day, and upon the statements made here by Joseph Manley, former minister to Austria, and an intimate friend of Mr. Blaine.
Manley says that the latter does not approve of the position the republicans have taken, that he believes the president is right and the strikers wrong, and is talking for as a legislative proposition and a matter of policy the republican programme is impracticable. Mr. Manley is expressing himself with great freedom of opinion, and is anxious to speak by his authority. He has been here a great deal this winter, and is in Washington now. But other friends of Mr. Blaine say that he is simply glibly and is talking for the sake of the support of his friends. Three senators who are regarded as the most active and ardent Blaine men in congress declare that there is nothing whatever in Manley's talk. They say that they are not at all sure that they do not believe that he is doing anything to interfere with the republican plan. Nevertheless it is well understood that Mr. Blaine wouldn't grudge, if Mr. Edmunds should be tripped up in his scheme.

JONES, OF FLORIDA.
The Love-Sick Senator Believed to Be Insane.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—Some of the fellow-senators of Charles W. Jones, of Florida, are beginning to regard his continued stay in Detroit in a more serious light than as the merely silly conduct of a moonstruck lover. One of his warmest friends in the senate said today that he had no doubt Mr. Jones was actually insane, or, at least, that his mind had been affected to such a degree that he was not responsible for his actions. The senator now ignores every effort made to induce him to return to Washington, no responses being received to any of the urgent messages. It is said by his friends that had Mr. Jones paid any sort of attention to his senatorial duties this winter he would have had no difficulty in securing reelection to the senate for the term beginning next year. Now, however, his chances of being his own successor are regarded as hopeless.
The President and Yun-Yun.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—The president is forty-nine years of age today. There was no celebration of the occasion at the white house, but this evening the president, accompanied by Miss Cleveland, Miss Van Vechten and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, attended the Mikado performance by the Emma Abbott opera company at the New National theatre. The president's party occupied a private box, and upon their entrance were warmly applauded by the audience.
Bishop Harrington's Death.
LONDON, March 18.—Official telegrams from Zanzibar confirm the recent report of the passing to death of Bishop Harrington of the King of Mon-basa.

CARROLLTON'S TRAGEDY.
THE BLOODY SCENE IN A MISSISSIPPI VILLAGE.
Further Details of the Bloody Affair—An Altercation Between a White Man and a Negro Leads to the Killing of Fifteen Negroes by an Armed Mob—Further Details.
CARROLLTON, Miss., March 18.—[Special.]—Twelve men shot and killed by a masked mob in this town!
No wonder the little place is wild with excitement today. The news of yesterday's horrible massacre in the court room here spread like wildfire throughout the state, and many strangers have flocked to the town today and have been assembled around the scene of the tragedy discussing its horrible details. THE CONSTITUTION'S correspondent arrived during the evening, and has closely investigated the matter. There is much not yet known, which will probably develop in a day or two. The realization of the terrible fact that twelve men have been murdered in cold blood, seems to have waked the people to the horror of the situation. The story of the crime is a thrilling one, and shows that it must have been fully premeditated.
THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.
Carrollton is a lovely little inland town, fourteen miles of Winona, and has a population of about seven hundred. Some weeks ago Bob Moore, of Greenwood, Liddell's home, and a personal friend of James Liddell, was in Carrollton and had a few words with Ed Brown, a very bad and unruly negro, whereupon Brown smashed a molasses pitcher over Moore's head. The parties were separated. On February 13th Liddell was in Carrollton, met Ed Brown on the street and asked why he was struck Moore, to which Brown replied, "I don't know if that's any of your d— business." This was resented by a blow from Liddell. Ed Brown immediately left, got his brother Charles and John Johnston, a chum of theirs, all arming themselves, and took their stand on the corner of the street where they knew Liddell would pass from supper. Professor Gunn, the main academy, passed, and heard one of the party say that they would fix Liddell, and Gunn hastened to the town to tell Liddell what he had heard the negroes say.
Liddell and Gunn went to where they were stationed. Liddell, advancing, raised the hat of Ed Brown, and asked what all that meant, when Ed replied, "That's none of your business," and Liddell again struck him, whereupon the three negroes returned the fire first at one and then the other. He slightly wounded Ed and received a painful wound in his right arm and one in his right leg. Mr. Gunn was not armed. Friends interfered and drove the negroes off. Johnston had been firing from behind a tree within eight feet of Liddell. Mr. Liddell was confined to his bed over three weeks.
The two Browns gave bond and Johnston skipped. They stayed around town all the time, now and then making threats. Mayor Elam heard Ed Brown say he expected to be killed but he would carry some d—d white men with him. Last week Liddell went home and Ed Brown swore out an affidavit against him, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill. Liddell was arrested and carried back to Carrollton, and the trial fixed for Wednesday the 17th at 12:30. Ed had also made affidavit against Ed Schackelford, Walter Johnson, John, Jim and Bedford Maher, and A. Graham. They were the parties who came to Liddell's assistance on the night of the shooting.
On yesterday these parties, together with Liddell, were on their trial. The Brown negroes and several of their sympathizers were present, besides others who were there for no purpose known.
At one o'clock exactly, while Captain Estes was in the midst of his argument in Liddell's defense, a crowd of men, estimated at from fifty to one hundred, armed with Winchester rifles and pistols, galloped into the town and surrounded the courthouse, some rushing in and the firing began. Ed Brown, seeing his doom was sealed, opened fire on Liddell and crawled under a bench. There were at least FIVE HUNDRED SHOTS FIRED.
After the shooting was over, and everybody but Captain Estes and a wounded negro had vacated, Ed Brown crawled out from his hiding place and opened fire on Estes. The mob re-entered and perforated him with bullets. Nine were killed dead on the spot, viz:
ED BROWN.
CHARLES BROWN.
JOE LAMONT.
FRENCH HUGHES.
A. MATHEWS.
JOHN CAIN.
JIM JOHNSTON.
JIM HARRIS.
JOHN MONY.
ANDREW ROBINSON.
COTT MOORE.
OLIE THOMPSON died soon after.
Ten more were wounded, among whom were: JAKI CAIN and WILL LODGE, who are expected to live.
NEGROES JUMPED FROM THE WINDOWS
up stairs, fully twenty feet high, only two escaping.
The horrible work was done inside of ten minutes. The mob was composed of the best citizens of Leflore county, and were not disguised. The killing of so many is regretted by everybody, but all are glad that the bad ones are gone.
On most of the dead bodies arms were found. The room was completely filled with smoke. The judge's bench is on the north side of the room and the benches facing it are towards the south. It is a very large court room with windows all around. On the south wall were counted 135 SHOT HOLES.
In the walls of the passage leading down stairs were ten shot holes, and in the benches thirty shot holes. One shot struck a north window and glanced into the wall. Five others show on the north wall from the direction of the benches. Large pools of blood were on the floor of the court room. The mob left as quietly and quickly as they came.
For fear of further trouble from the negroes, Sheriff Hamilton has notified Governor Lowry to hold the Winona Mills in readiness to go at his bidding.
Governor Lowry says that the affairs at Carrollton do not, as far as he is now informed, demand executive interference, that his intention is that everything is quiet and that peace officers of the county do not now need any assistance. Reports sent to him of the circumstances of the immediate origin of the trouble, one firing at Liddell in the courtroom, whereupon the latter's friends retaliated with the above fatal results.

CLAIMS THE PROPERTY.

A Story Growing out of a Terrible Domestic Tragedy.
CHICAGO, March 14.—John H. Eble, a man

manufacturer of feed mills in Chicago and Elgin, gives the following version of his efforts to gain possession of an estate valued at \$20,000 to \$25,000, situated in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

He says: "In 1830 Abram Ehle, a cabinet maker, lived with his wife in Chittenango, Madison county, New York. They were childless; I was a distant relative. When I was five years old my father died, and at the age

of seven. Abram Ebbels adopted me as his son. Judge Warner drew up the papers, and there we went. Present Abram and his wife, my aunt, and my mother. Soon after this my mother died. A year after the adoption Abram's wife bore him a son, Charles, and subsequently two others, Abram and James. All are now dead. The family came west to Shelbygan county, Wisconsin, and settled near Greenbush in 1848; I did not come, as I had married, but a year and a half afterward, at the solicitation of Abram, I did.

Abram, and for twenty-four years I did not see him. During those years I did business in Chicago and Ed gin. Two years ago I visited him, and he received me cordially. On the night of February 17th last, his farmhouse burned down, and all perished in the flames—Abram, the old man; James, his son; the wife of James and her three children, and Mrs. Kinney, a visitor. On the death of James I claim that I became the sole surviving son and heir on account of the adoption. There will be

An Injunction on the Cable Roads.
NEW YORK, March 18.—Injunctions restraining the board of aldermen from taking action on the cable railway franchise are being granted more readily than was at first anticipated. Three motions in injunction were today in the supreme, superior and common pleas, by Judges Lewis, Lawrence, O'Gorman and Allen respectively. The pa-

As I Came from Lebanon.
 As I came down from Lebanon,
 Came winding, wandering slowly down
 Through mountain passes bleak and brown,
 The cloudless day was well nigh done.
 The city like an opal set
 In emerald, showed each minaret
 Afire with radiant beams of sun.
 And glistened orange, fig and lime.
 While snow birds sang melodious chime,
 As I came down from Lebanon.

Like lava in the dying glow,
Through olive orchard far below,
I saw the murmuring river run;
And nigh the wall within the sand,
Sweet shekels from the desert strand,
With precious spices they had won,
Lay long and languidly in wait
Till they might pass the guarded gate,
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
I saw strange men from lands afar
In mosque and square and gay bazaar—
The Magi that the Moslem shun,
The officers of the East and West,
The men of many a nation's name.

Who sherbet sipped in corners cool;
And from the saloonic o'er-ran.
With roses gleaned the eyes of those
Who dwell in still seraglio.
As I came down from Lebanon.
The flaming flower of daytime died,
And Night, arrayed in a bride
Of some great king in garments spun
Of purple and the finest gold,
Outbloomed in glories manifold,
Until the moon, above the dun
And darkening desert, void of shade,
Saw the keen beam of her glade.

As I came down from Lebanon.
—Clinton Scollard in Lippincott's.

ROYAL



THE

**BAKING
POWDER**

Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in casks. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.**

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SOUND AND DAMAGED COTTON

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24TH, AT 11 A. M., in Montgomery, Ala., I will sell for whom it may concern, about fifteen hundred bales of cotton, saved in sound and damaged condition from the late fire of the Alabama warehouse. The cotton has been baled and classified, and will be

DIAMONDS

**JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
Art Goods.**

J. P. STEVENS,
47 Whitehall Street.
of FOODS.

LINE!
ONE MINUTE.
Buns, Griddle Cakes, Muffins,
Cups, Etc.
PACKAGE. PRICE 15 CTS.
ORDER FOR IT.
JOS. SMITH, Sole Agent for the South.

western & Mont-
faulx Railroads.

are run by Central or
Ga. Dec. 6th, 1888.
NDAY, DEC. 6, 1888, PAS-
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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MARCH 19.

BASEBALL—LOUISVILLE VS. ATLANTA, 3 P. M.
BENEFIT CONCERT FOR PROF. DENCK AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.
MEETINGS—
WEEKLY DRILL OF GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD AT 4 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Several Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.
FOR THE BOYS.—All boys under 17 years old are cordially invited to attend a prayer meeting for boys only at the Young Men's Christian association rooms, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The association will give the boys another entertainment next week. All the boys that attend the meeting this afternoon will receive two tickets free.

MY LOST AN EYE.—Bud Dunaway, who was knocked from the Georgia railroad track near the crossing, Sunday morning is recovering rapidly. Yesterday he was able to walk about the hospital. His face is terribly swollen and is out of shape. Dunaway's right eye has never opened since the train struck it, and the physicians who are attending him are of the opinion that the eye will have to be extracted.

ATLANTA BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Attention is called to the notice of meeting of the new subscribers to stock in the Atlanta Building and Loan association. Through this institution houses for many of our most worthy citizens have been erected, and many a man made a permanent citizen of Atlanta. To those who have regular employment there is no better method of getting a start than through one of these building and loan associations.

SUDDENLY SICK.—Benji F. Pim, the house painter and mover, is quite sick at his home on Houston street. Yesterday while superintending some work on Walker street Mr. Pim was suddenly seized with intense pains and dropped down in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the hospital, where he was placed in a hack. Dr. Owen was called in and did what he could to relieve the gentleman.

A BROKEN LEG.—Late yesterday afternoon C. G. Fleming, with an account which resulted in the fracture of his left leg. Mr. Fleming works in the Air-line shops, and when his work was over he went to his home, and began handling a young horse he was breaking. After leading the horse about while Mr. Fleming got on him, but the horse would not submit, and began bucking. He finally succeeded in throwing Mr. Fleming against the fence with such force that his leg was broken.

THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.—A beautiful picture of the proposed Young Men's Christian association new building has been received by the building committee, and is now on exhibition in the window of Wilson Brinkner's book store. The picture is forty-six by forty-five inches, and beautifully gotten up in water colors and elegantly framed. It shows a magnificent building, which, when completed, will be a great addition to our city, and the most complete building of its kind in the south. Specifications will soon be placed in the hands of contractors, and then the building will begin to assume a tangible shape.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS.—Mr. F. Trevelick, of Michigan, will deliver a public lecture tonight at half past seven o'clock from the Pryor steps of the courthouse. He will talk on labor topics, directing his remarks especially to the benefit of the organization of labor. He is a Knight of Labor of prominence in his native state, and will no doubt be listened to by a large number of our citizens. The address, to which all are invited, the Knights of Labor assemblies in the city will be addressed in private in the basement of the courthouse. Only the members of the organization will be present at this, as Mr. Trevelick will then give instructions to the members in the secret work of the organization.

CAPTAIN MOON MARRIED.—Captain Z. P. Moon was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Mattie J. Hardage. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. O. M. Higgs, in West End, in the presence of a few friends of the contracting parties. The Rev. Dr. Hawthorne officiated. Captain Moon is widely and favorably known in Atlanta. He is one of the most energetic and successful members of the police department, and has won his elevated position on the force by a careful discharge of his duty. His bride is a young lady of excellent social attainments, and is greatly admired by all who know her. She and Captain Moon were raised near each other, and yesterday afternoon they left Atlanta for a visit to old friends and old scenes. Captain Moon's friends wish him and his happy bride a long and pleasant life.

THE GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD.—This company will meet today at four o'clock, in front of the Catholic church, for their weekly practice drill. Captain Millegre is very anxious that a full attendance be present, as he wants to arrange the fours today as they will be stationed during their stay in Savannah. In these practice drills members will appear in citizens' dress, boots, gaiters, sabre and sword. If possible, in a special order issued to the company Captain Millegre says: "If next Friday is a good afternoon, and the company do not appear at the drill in such numbers as to authorize the belief that a sufficient number will come Savannah, the captain commanding will feel it his duty to discontinue the drill, and in so doing the idea of going to Savannah at all. It is for each member to say now, for the sake of the command, what sacrifice he will make to come to these drills."

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.—Mrs. M. A. Christopher's variety store, at 73 Whitehall street, in court again. In January last Mrs. Christopher made an assignment to Mr. C. H. Brown for the benefit of her creditors. Her liabilities were given at \$11,000, with assets at \$10,000. The assignment was not fought by the creditors and the assignee went on with the business. Sometime ago the assignee made a proposition to Mr. W. R. Brown and Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith to settle at twenty cents on the dollar, but the assignee declined it. Day before yesterday Mr. Williams, a brother of Mrs. Christopher, bought the entire stock from the assignee, and yesterday sold it to Mr. L. P. Thomas, Jr. Yesterday, when Mr. Brown and the Messrs. Smith heard of this transaction, they decided to ask the court to interfere. During the morning they went before Judge Marshall J. Clark and asked for the appointment of a receiver. In their bill the attorneys alleged that the purchase of the stock and its subsequent sale were fraudulent. Judge Clark, after hearing the argument, appointed L. J. West receiver. Mr. West is now in charge of the store.

THE JUVENILE RECEPTION.—The railroad social and juvenile reception, at the Constitution hall, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, last night, was a decided success. The hall was crowded with the friends of the little folks who took part in the programme, which was executed in an admirable manner. The refreshments served by the ladies were delightful, and then the audience repaired to the gymnasium, where the boys, under the leadership of Superintendent Boyles, gave an exhibition of their physical training. The following programme was rendered: Piano Duets—The Messrs. Rogers. Recitation—"My Sister's Boy"—Miss Rose Hubbard. Solo—"I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls"—Miss Becca Goldberg. Recitation—"Master Bean." Vocal Duets—"What are the Wild Waves Saying?"—Miss Lena Webster and Mamie Aldridge. Recitation—"The Drift"—Maudie Stokes. Recitation—"Johnny's Opinion of Grandmothers"—Ira Fort. Duets—"No, Sir"—Master and Becca Goldberg. Recitation—"Annabelle's First Party"—Miss Ida Hubner. Recitation—"What the Boys Know About Girls"—Miss Charlie Gramling. Quartet—"Bye-bye, Bye-bye"—Baby, Baby and Fannie Price and Maudie Stokes.

For wounds, whether incised, or confused, Salvarsan Ointment is the best remedy. Price twenty-five cents.

THROUGH THE LUNG.

PAT HICKEY SHOTS A BOSOM FRIEND DEAD YESTERDAY.

A Clerk in Johnson's Store Picks up a Pistol, Which He Thinks is Not Loaded—He Plays With the Dangerous Weapon and Kills Off—The Fall Follows Into a Friend's Body.
William Pinyon, a young white man, was shot through the left lung, by Pat Hickey, a sixteen-year-old boy, yesterday morning, at Dr. C. P. Johnson's store, 147 Smith street. The shooting was accidental, and resulted in Pinyon's death.

Pinyon and Hickey were warm personal friends, and quite recently have been together a great deal. Hickey has been working at Dr. Johnson's store, and when Pinyon was not at work, he passed much of his time in the store, talking to his young friend. Yesterday morning Pinyon entered the store to

PERFECT A FISHING EXCURSION with Hickey which they had been contemplating. When Pinyon entered the store he found an uncle sitting on a box talking to young Hickey's father. Young Hickey was behind the counter dusting off the goods. After speaking to his uncle and the older Hickey, Pinyon walked up to a showcase and, leaning over, said:

"Pat, guess we can have that little fish tomorrow?"
Young Hickey stopped the brushing to answer the question, and then Pinyon picked up a pen and began writing upon a piece of paper on the showcase. Hickey went up to the showcase and, after knocking the dust off, opened one of the doors. Inside the showcase was

A 32-CALIBRE PISTOL, which Hickey picked up. Without attracting the attention of any by word or gesture, Hickey cocked the pistol and pulled the trigger. The pistol was pointed directly at Pinyon, and as the young man's finger touched the trigger, a loud report echoed through the store. The pistol of Pinyon's uncle and Hickey's father, and as they looked up Pinyon wheeled around, and throwing his hands against his breast, walked across the room to his uncle. No one present seemed to understand what had happened. Neither Pinyon's uncle or Hickey's father had any idea that a death shot had been fired, and as Pinyon walked towards them, the uncle asked:

"What's the matter?"
"Oh, I am killed," answered Pinyon, as he staggered against his uncle.
A small stream of blood was trickling down his waist, and for the first time the two gentlemen realized that Pinyon was hurt. The uncle sprang to his side, and jerking open the vest found that his nephew had been shot just at the breaking of the breast. The doctor, who one knew the extent of the injury, but as Pinyon was yet standing on his feet it was not thought that he had been seriously wounded. But his uncle began feeling him loose. Mr. Hickey aided too, and with a firm step the wounded man walked out of the store door, but before he had gone far he became so weak from

THE LOSS OF BLOOD. The gentlemen who were with Pinyon called in help and he was then carried to his uncle's home. The doctor, four of the boys were however, was a fatal one, and almost before he had been comfortably arranged on a bed he died.
The shooting was an accident, because Hickey had no idea that the pistol was loaded. A few days ago a man left the pistol at Dr. Johnson's store, asking him to sell it. The pistol had five chambers, and when it was handed to the doctor, four of the chambers were empty. After taking the pistol the doctor removed the four shells and threw them away. He then removed the one good cartridge, and placed

THE PISTOL IN THE SHOW CASE. He laid the cartridge beside it. Dr. Johnson sleeps in the store and keeps a pistol under the head of his bed. For a long time past an old negro woman has been attending the doctor's room, and a custom which she has acquired was the indirect cause of the fatal accident. The old woman has been in the habit of making the bed and laying the pistol on the bed, and covering and underneath the pillow. Long ago Dr. Johnson observed this, and every night when he picked up the pillows to turn the covering down, his eyes fell upon the pistol. Day before yesterday morning, the old woman for the first time, departed from this habit. After making up the bed, she placed the pistol under the covering and then adjusted the pillows. Night before last Dr. Johnson went to his room to retire and moved the pillow the pistol was not there. This was a surprise to the doctor, as he had never found it missing before. He began looking about the room, but never thought once to feel under the covering for it. After passing several minutes in a fruitless search the doctor returned to the store, and the doctor took the pistol back to the showcase, which had been left for sale, and dropping the one cartridge into the chamber next to the hammer returned to his room. After turning down the covering, however, the doctor found the two weapons under his pillow rather than carry the one back that night. Yesterday morning, after getting up, the doctor took the pistol back to the showcase, and without unfolding it laid it down just where Hickey found it. Soon after placing the pistol in the showcase Dr. Johnson left the store.

When the pistol went off Pinyon was standing close to the showcase. The ball passed through the glass and, entering the body, ranged up and passed through the left lung. Pinyon was writing when the discharge occurred and when death came he still had the pencil in his hand. As soon as Hickey discovered that he had shot Pinyon he started on a dead run for Dr. Johnson, who was visiting some patients. When Hickey told Dr. Johnson what he had done, he walked back to the store, where he remained until Patrolman Christopher came up

AND ARRESTED HIM. Hickey was conducted to police headquarters to await the result of the inquest. The inquest was conducted by Judge Tamm. The evidence was taken by several witnesses, the facts here stated, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting, and Hickey was released.

Pinyon was a butcher. He was a young man just twenty-four years of age. He leaves a wife who is at the point of death. Only a few weeks ago two of Pinyon's children died. He lived on Smith street, near Dr. Johnson's store, and was taken to his uncle's home in order to prevent his sick wife hearing of the shooting, but during the evening some one who called at the house told her of her husband's death, and late last night she, too, was at the point of death. "Pinyon's remains will be buried today."

WHO HICKEY IS. Hickey is a boyish-looking fellow. He is quite manly in his ways and has the confidence of all who know him. He is sober, industrious and attentive to his business. During the time he was detained at police headquarters he was restless and miserable. He paced the floor impatiently and said:
"I wish to God I was dead. I wouldn't have done it for worlds. We were good friends, and to think I have killed him. I never knew that the pistol was loaded. I remember when it was brought to the store, Dr. Johnson took the hulls and load out and that fatal cartridge has laid there beside that pistol ever since. When I picked it up this morning I knew nothing about the load having been put in by Dr. Johnson."
"Why did you pick it up?"
"I have no idea. Pinyon was outside then counter talking to me. I was inside and I had dusted the show case I dropped the door and picked up the pistol. I couldn't tell for the life of me why I touched it, but when I picked it up and began snapping it and it went off."

For wounds, whether incised, or confused, Salvarsan Ointment is the best remedy. Price twenty-five cents.

CAUGHT ON THE GUR.

A Journalistic Pump Applied and the Result Given Briefly.

Mon. W. E. Simmons, while in the city yesterday in attendance upon the United States court, was met by a CONSTITUTION reporter who at once applied a journalistic pump.
"Well," said "I am going to get a son of Blackstone, the celebrated settler that took the first premium at the Northwestern bench show some time ago, and its mother is the Duchess of Devonshire, shown at the same time, and which took the prize in her class. Fred Foster owns Blackstone, and C. B. Atkinson, also of Madison, owns the Duchess of Devonshire. By the way, some one has been poisoning in our town, and some of them were as dead as ever flushed a bird. No one seems to know who is responsible for the crime, although the people are making every effort to see who is at the bottom of it. I believe if the party who is doing the work was caught he would be lynching in our town and that without ceremony."

HE CAN'T ACCOUNT FOR IT.

"What else can you tell me?" asked the reporter.
"Well, I can tell you of something rather curious that happened to me last night, and I can't account for it in any way. For some months I have been growing on a tendon on the back of my left hand. Recently, I have been getting larger, and yesterday it was so large that I made up my mind to have it cut out when I reached Atlanta today. Much to my surprise this morning when I got up I found that the tendon had entirely disappeared, leaving no mark, scar or anything else to show that one had ever been there. Where it has gone or how it took its departure I can't say or create a theory. I know that it was there yesterday, and I know that it is gone today, and that is all that I do know. I have consulted a physician to satisfy my curiosity upon the subject, and am still in the dark."

A CONCERT TONIGHT.

The Friends of Professor Denck Tender Him a Complimentary Benefit.
Tonight a benefit will be given Professor J. H. Denck in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., by its membership.
For several weeks past Professor Denck has been generously giving a series of piano recitals free to the public and the young men of the city in the hall of the association. Large crowds have repeatedly visited the hall and been charmed by his wonderfully brilliant playing. It is the desire of the young men and many of those who have listened to Professor Denck's beautiful playing, to demonstrate in some way their appreciation of his uniform kindness and liberality. This benefit has been arranged by his friends for that purpose. The programme of the evening's recital is in itself an attraction. Prof. Denck will be assisted by Prof. E. A. Schultze, Atlanta's favorite violinist. Together they will play a Chopin polonaise, which every lover of music should hear. The programme is selected with a view to pleasing and entertaining all, while preserving its artistic excellence. The following is the programme:

1. Fantasia on Don Juan.....Thalberg.
2. Recollections of Lullaby.....Lullaby.
3. Polonaise for violin and piano.....Chopin.
4. Rhapsodie Hongroise.....Liszt.
5. Valse Brillante.....Chopin.
6. Andante and Rondo for violin.....De Beriot.
7. Tarentelle.....Chopin.

The object of this recital will commend itself to every friend of Professor Denck, to every lover of music, to every one who has listened to his rare playing, so willingly given the public. Those who feel interested in Professor Denck should see to it that he has a large audience. The amount could not be better spent. A magnificent new piano will be offered, affording the audience an opportunity to hear Professor Denck at the greatest advantage. A party of Marietta visitors have made arrangements to come down to the recital. This benefit to Professor Denck merits the cordial support of every friend of Professor Denck in Atlanta, as well as the wish to see elevated music fostered in our midst.

THE HILL STATUE.

The Day for the Exercises Named and the Orator Selected.

The board of directors of the Ben Hill monumental association held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Grantling & Spaulding. There were present President R. D. Spaulding, D. M. Bain, Hoke Smith, Julius L. Brown, Alexander G. King and A. J. King.
The meeting was called for the purpose of arranging a day upon which to unveil the statue of the late Senator Hill and to select an orator of the occasion.
President Spaulding put before the board the object for which it had met. The board decided to get a Georgian to deliver the address, and selected H. W. Grady for the purpose.
After several suggestions as to an appropriate day upon which to have the exercise, Wednesday, April 21st, was named and unanimously agreed upon. Julius L. Brown was appointed communique of one to confer with the railroad and get them to make excursion rates to Atlanta upon that day. D. M. Bain was then appointed to arrange for the statue platform.
The board adjourned, subject to the call of the president, when additional arrangements will be made for the event.

It is understood that the board will request the merchants of the city to close their places of business on April 21st, while the ceremonies are going on.
Mr. Grady knew nothing of the selection of the committee until he saw the announcement in the afternoon papers. When he saw the statement that he had been selected, he wrote a note to Dr. Spaulding, saying that it would be impossible for him to deliver the address.

CURIOUS CHAT.

Minor Matters Picked Up Yesterday by the Constitution Reporters.
The friends of Mrs. T. M. Randall, formerly Miss Dona Webb, will be pleased to know that she is improving rapidly from her severe illness.
The manager of the New Home sewing machine stated to the CONSTITUTION yesterday, that he had in no way concealed the difficulty between Messrs. Aubrey and Lee, and was in no way responsible for it.

A Romantic Marriage.

Mr. J. Davis Christian and his beautiful bride, Miss Lizzie Butler, both of Lynchburg, Va., reached Atlanta yesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock, and are now at the Kimball. This young couple left Lynchburg on the night of the 10th inst. and late last night they, following morning at Bristol, to which place friends had gone in advance to make the necessary arrangements. Conducted by the Norfolk and Western, showed the young couple every attention, and stopped his train long enough for the marriage ceremony to be performed.
Mr. Christian is a prominent tobacco merchant of Lynchburg, Va., a member of the firm of Tamm, Christian & Co., and he is highly esteemed by the people who know him. His charming bride was one of the attractions of Lynchburg society. After spending a few days in Griffin with Mr. David J. Bailey, who was Mr. Christian's roommate at school in Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Christian will return to their home.

Improving a Church.

The First Baptist church will soon put on a new suit of spring clothes. A few days since the church let to have the entire exterior of the building covered with a brown stone finish. Cathedral glass windows have also been contracted for, and will be placed in the church. These improvements are under contract to be completed by the 1st of May.

Young people's prayer meeting in lecture room Second Baptist church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Webster Place, No. 137 South Avenue and vacant Clark street lot, at auction, March 24 at 4 p. m., on the premises, by Sam'l W. Goode.

STILSON

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53 Whitehall Street,

My Spring Samples

HAVE BEEN</

